Expected Speedily.

of Sidetracking Reduction of Steel

Duties - National Politics Involved. WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.-Having emphatically rejected William J. Bryan's views on wool in a recent caucus, the Democrats of the House to-day completed their repudiation of the Peerless the Senate had not acted on the wool or free list bills, and that there was no telling Loser with a notable demonstration. Even Bryan's supposed supporters and therefore thought it unwise for the Democratic party to the desired the senate or the President would do. Even Bryan's supposed supporters and friends joined in the wild applause that greeted Representative Oscar Underwood, the Ways and Means chairman and leader of the majority, when he denounced Bryan on the floor of the House. It was a personal triumph for Mr. Underwood and showed clearly that he is to-day the caucus in the light that we would then have on the course of the Benetian or the party to pledge itself to the course in the light it unwise for the Democratic party to pledge itself to the course intended to pursue the balance of the course in the light in the party to pledge itself to the course in the light in the party to pledge itself to the course in the light in the Democratic party to pledge itself to the course it intended to pursue the balance of the session until we could ascertain what action the Senate and the President were going to take.

bring the iron and steel schedules before the caucus in the light that we would then have on the course of the Republican President. It was not an effort to sidetrack any schedule. It was not an effort to sidetrack any sch

cratic caucus on the cotton bill Mr. Underwood, owing to his financial interest in the iron and steel industry, had defeated a resolution proposing a revision of this schedule, that he had put himself at the head of the opposition of Speaker Clark's tariff revision programme and that he was on the outs with the latter. It was apparent from the beginning that

the House was entirely in sympathy with Mr. Underwood. For five minutes after he had risen to his feet and announced that he intended to answer the Bryan charges the big hall echoed with applause. The Democrats shouted, waved handkerchiefs, clapped their hands and stamped Then, as the majority leader eded to brand the Bryan arraignment as a lie born of the difference between Bryan and Underwood over the wool schedule, and to prove, not only by his own statement but by the testimony of his colleagues, that he had repeatedly attempted to secure revision of the iron and steel schedule ahead of cotton and wool, the members of the Democratic side of the chamber acted like crazy men.

Not a voice was raised in Bryan's de-Even Representative Claude Kitchin, the man mentioned in Bryan's interview as able to substantiate his attack on Underwood, repudiated the Nebraskan absolutely.

At the conclusion of Mr. Underwood's statement he was forced to hold an impromptu reception on the floor of the House while practically every member on the Democratic side filed by to shake his

In all the excitement Speaker Clark sat in the presiding chair apparently He nodded his head when forgotten. Underwood declared he had never been on the outs with the Speaker and that there was no possibility he ever would be But it is hardly likely that Mr. Clark feels any too happy over the absolute repudiation of Bryan, who las long been his idol and who has been casting favoring glances upon Champ's Presidentia

Mr. Underwood after the noise had died down thanked his friends for the to the clerk's desk the authorized state-ment issued by Mr. Bryan. While the clerk was reading it the House was un-

"If those reflections rested only on myself I would not take up the time of the House to answer them. But the statements contained in that article are a reflection on the only body of the Democracy that is in control. And as the representative leader of this majority on the floor of the House I would be untrue to myself and to you if I did not arise and stamp those utterances with the brand of falsehood—as you know they

Now, as to the facts. The gentleman who has issued that statement, William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, charges that the chairman of the Ways and Means that the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, standing in the interests of a protective tariff, has led the House into lines unworthy of any Democrat in the land. I know it is false; Mr. Speaker, you know it is false; and so do all the Democrats on this side of the House."

Then Mr. Underwood had to wait again and the populary died away.

Then Mr. Underwood had to wait again until the applause died away.

"Mr. Bryan," he resumed, "says that my leadership on this side of the House could not stand in the open. There is not a Democrat under my leadership that would

*Mr. Bryan insinuates that I attempted to prevent consideration of the iron and steelschedule of the tariff at this Congress. That statement is false. I intend to prove that this morning to the House and to the country.

"When the Ways and Means Committee organized to prepare legislation for the House, as its chairman I said to the committee I should be willing to take up any schedule first, but that, coming as I did from an iron and steel district and being personally interested in the manufacture of iron, I begged to ask them to relieve me from embarrassment by taking up the iron and steel schedule first."

Again the racket broke loose. Mr. Bryan's erstwhile followers leading the applause. When the Ways and Means Committee

applause.

"My colleagues of this committee sit on the floor of this House." Mr. Underwood resumed, "and they are here to sustain me in my statements. The reason that the committee did not take up the iron and steel schedule first was that the country was demonstrated as revision of the iron and steel schedule first was that the country was demanding a revision of the textile schedules—the wool schedule with its 90 per cent. of protection, that had not been revised for years, and the cotton schedule with its 53 per cent. of protection and proportionately as high. The iron and steel schedule has been cut by the Wilson bill, again by the Dingley bill and again by the Fayne bill, and although this schedule needs and will have a further reduction the committee decided it was wise to consider the other schedules first.

"We went into consideration of the wool schedule, but during the writing of that

"We went into consideration of the wool schedule, but during the writing of that schedule by the majority members of the committee the suggestion was made, not by me but by another member of the committee, that the wool schedule pertained to manufactures in the North. So that in justice to ourselves we should follow it with revision of the cotton schedule, affecting manufacturers in the South. That schedule was prepared and we disposed of wool and I laid the cotton schedule before the committee.

"The suggestion was then made to lower the duties on cotton machinery and I asked again that the iron and steel schedule be taken up immediately. I requested that cotton be laid aside until iron and steel had been revised on an honest revenue basis. I see all my colleagues here. They will sustain me. And yet the gentleman from Nebrask

HOUSE REPUDIATES BRYAN

says that this committee was being led by me in a dishonest direction.

"Now as to the caucus to which he refers. When we took up to the cotton bill I had no notice that a resolution would be introduced directing the Ways and Means Committee to revise other schedules. But a resolution was introduced to revise the iron and steel schedules, the rubber schedule, the schedules affecting chemicals and dye stuffs and some other articles.

affecting chemicals and dye sums and some other articles.

"I opposed the resolution at that time. I stated to the caucus that I had no objection to the revision of the iron and steel schedules; that I had already stated I wanted these schedules taken up next. But I said in that caucus that at that time the Senate had not acted on the wool or

the Democratic caucus who could have given Mr. Bryan the information as detailed in his interview. It must have been some one outside, for, as Mr. Underwood says, there is not a word of truth in that statement."

"Mr. Bryan certainly was the most badle of the country of the c

in that statement."

"Mr. Bryan certainly was the most badly informed being in the world.

"Mr. Underwood did ask, as he says, that the iron and steel schedule be taken

that the iron and steel schedule be taken up first, but the committee decided to take up wool and cotton."

Mr. Underwood at this point received another noisy demonstration as Mr. Kitchin sat down and he resumed the floor.

"This Bryan interview." he said, "declares there has been a difference between Speaker Clark and myself. That statement is absolutely false. We have been in accord from the beginning: we are in accord from the beginning: we are in accord at the end.

Then Mr. Underwood reviewed his activities in connection with the wool and the form Representative Wilson in St.

tivities in connection with the wool and cotton bills and with the free list bill, the latter putting on the free list wire and cotton gins, both of which are made in large quantities in his district. He re-ferred to the action of the American Wire Company in shutting down a big plant employing 3,000 men located in his district

desk.
"It was not until I differed with Mr.
Bryan on wool," said Mr. Underwood,

Bryan on wool," said Mr. Underwood, "that he said one word in criticism of my conduct."
"Mr. Speaker, the statement issued by
the gentleman from Nebraska is false.
[Loud cheers on the Democratic side.]
It has been proved (alse here to-day. I
hope that it was made as the result of
misinformation and that Mr. Bryan is not
responsible for it.

responsible for it.

But if that is so Mr. Bryan should come out in the open, give us his inform-ent, and when he is set right brand the misinformation as it deserves to be."

"The statements in that interview are the Democrats present. Representatives "The statements in that interview are absolutely false," cried the majority leader when the clerk had finished reading the interview.
"If those reflections rested only on myself I would not take up the time of the House to answer them. But the statements contained in that article are a reflection on the only body of the Democracy that is in control. And as the representative leader of this majority on the five minute rule to-morrow and Leader Underwood plans to pass it.

tenant-Commander, he was in command of the torpedo boat Morris. His last tour at sea was in command of the armored cruiser South Dakota on the Pacific coast. He was promoted to Rear Admiral last

House Gets Free List Bill Back With Joy. WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.-The free list washington, Aug. 2.—Ine list bill passed by the Senate yesterday was received by the House this morning. The announcement of its receipt was wildly applauded by the Democrats. Following the course adopted in the case of the wool bill, the House will ask for a conference with the Senate on the free list measure.

and others were street car men and others with whom White associated. Most of them will probably be subpœnaed by the committee in an effort to corroborate White's story.

White completed his direct testimony to-day. His cross-examination will begin when the committee reconvenes to-morrow morning.

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\$25 Suits—reduced from \$30, \$35, \$38, \$40 & \$42

TOOK BRIBE FOR PUBLIC GOOD

Before He Did It He Tried to Get a Fed-

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.-Representative harles A. White, a member of the Illinois orimer, explained to-day to the members Mr. Lorimer's election the ethical ground should not meet the favor of the Senate to handdown his decision in the case within on which he accepted a bribe and a share the conferees would then probably agree in the jackpot fund to vote for Senator Lorimer

White testified that his main idea was to the actual taking of money in considera tion for his vote was dishonest and he so regarded it, but helfelt that the end justified the means. The only way to obtain the necessary information was to participate in the transactions. He had personal expenses, but he had done this because he felt that his expenses in gathering this information should be repaid. He did not intend to make anything out of his exposure except expenses

"The actual voting and taking of money," White said, "was dishonest, but I believed that it would ultimately result in good."

"How did the people of Illinois receive any benefit if you used the money for your personal expenses?" asked Chairman

Dillingham. "They were benefited through the exposure of political conditions at Spring-

field," replied White. White testified that all his efforts were directed toward obtaining evidence as to who furnished the money for the Lorimer election and for the jackpot fund. He told how he cultivated intimate relations with Representative Lee O'Neill Browne. leader of the Democratic faction in the Illinois Legislature, even to the extent of borrowing a hundred dollars from

\$900 from Representative Wilson in St Louis as his share of the jackpot, White giving in detail his story of his experience while a member of the Legislature. He told of his conversation with labor leaders "When I would not be coerced," he said,
"Mr. Bryan sent to Representative Ollie
James a telegram asking him to congratulate me on my conduct." The telegram
of congratulation was read at the clerk's

White told of writing letters to Sepator Lorimer and Representative Browne informing them of his intention to make an exposure of the alleged corrupt methods in the Lorimer election. He said that his purpose in writing these letters was to obtain from them in reply letters which might incriminate them and which he might incriminate them and which he could use as documentary proof in his

exposure.
White's letter to Senator Lorimer, which was written on December 4, 1909, said that White was about to make arrangements for the publication of his story of exposure. which would net him about \$2.50 a word reply Senator Lorimer wrote a curt note hich acknowledged his letter and said: "I should be very glad to note your suc-

your vote and from the jackpot you were making evidence against yourself which might place you behind prison bars?"
"I did not think about that." replied White. "and I was sure that Mr. Browne would not make such use of the letter." White said that he mailed this letter, but Judge Hanecy said he had never heard of it before.

of it before.

White gave the names of about fifteen of his associates in labor circles in Illinois to whom he told the story of his experiences in the Legislature. Some of these men were labor leaders and organizers and others were street car men and others with whom White associated. Most of them will probably be subperned by the committee in a effort to correcte the committee in a first to correcte the committee in a first to correct the correct to the correct to

An Agreement Between the Houses

WHITE WANTED TO EXPOSE WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.-The Senate THE LORIMER DEAL, HE SAYS. to-day agreed to a conference with the

House on the Underwood-La Follette wool bill. Conferees were appointed by each house. They will hold their first meeting on Friday. Most of the leaders eral Job Through Lorimer-Wrote O'Neill Brown That He Had Already in Congress believe that a prompt agree-Got His Share Letter a New Phase.

ment will be reached. It was the opinion around the Senate to-day that the conferees would report Legislature of 1909, which elected Senator a bill carrying approximately 28 per cent. on raw wool and corresponding duties of the Senate committee investigating on the manufactures of wool. If this on 30 per cent. on raw wool and corresponding duties on wool manufactures. It is believed there would be difficulty

expose the corrupt political conditions in passing through the Senate a bill carry-existing in Springfield. He admitted that ing a duty lower than 30 per cent. on raw ing a duty lower than 30 per cent. on raw wool. It is known that Senator La Follette had difficulty in lining up his insurgent followers for a duty as low as 30 per When the compromise bill passed the Senate carrying 35 per cent. on raw wool used the bribe money, it is true, for his it was with the understanding that 20 per cent, would be the basis of the compromise. Senator Penrose, chairman of Finance Committee of the Senate and one of the Senate conferees, expresse

> ment would be reached by the conferees. He predicted that the bill would go to the President not later than Saturday The farmers' free list bill will occasi less controversy than the wool bill. Both measures will undoubtedly go to the President.

the opinion to-day that a speedy agree

President.

The cotton bill will probably fail by being sidetracked. It is the expectation of the Southern Democratic Senators that the bill will be referred to the Committee on Finance with instructions to hold hearings on the subject and report to the regular session. Senator La Follette, it was learned to-day, made an effort to get the Democrats to agree to concede a vote on the cotton bill in consideration of the insurgent support for the farmers' free list bill but in this he was unsuccessful.

unsuccessful.

The Senator from Wisconsin, it is understood, will be satisfied if he can get the wool bill and the farmers free list bill before the President, and it is bebill before the President, and it is be-lieved he is not disposed to insist on action on the cotton bill this session, but even if he is insistent he will not gain his point. Southern Senators from the States where the cotton industry is im-portant are determined that the cotton bill shall not be considered at the extra

Vice-President Sherman, on motion of Vice-President Sherman, on motion of Senator Penrose, to-day appointed on the part of the Senate a conference committee of five members on the wool bill-consisting of Senators Penrose of Pennsylvania, Cullom of Illinois, La Follette of Wisconsin, Republicans, and Bailey of Texas and Simmons of North Carolina, Democrats. The latter three Senators voted for the wool bill and the former two voted for the wool bill and the former two Senators voted against the measure. The conferees on the part of the House are Representatives Underwood of Ala-bama, Randell of Texas, Harrison of New York, Democrats, and Payne of New York and Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Republicans.

New York and Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Republicans.

There was some surprise when the chair named Chairman Penrose and Senator Cullom as members of the committee as the regular Republicans had said all along that they would ask to be excused from service on the conference committee on the wool bill and put the entire responsibility for the passage of the bill upon the members of the "unholy alliance" of Democrats and progressive Republicans.

LIPPITT'S FIRST SPEECH.

New Rhode Island Senator Condemne Both of the New Cotton Bills.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.-Senator Lippitt

m as it descrets to be denote the continuous process as an author.

In the House That Alaso Nominates Him.

4. Aug. 2.—Speaking is pending cotton bill to-day to build be very glad to note the continuous process as an author.

White related how he submitted his original manuscript, which contained the process as an author.

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SHINNECOCK GOES AGROUND. The Montauk Steamboat Unhurt and Her

4 o'clock yesterday morning. She had over two hundred passengers aboard

bound for Shelter Island, Greenport,
Sag Harbor and Block Island.
The boat grounded easily and was uninjured. The passengers were assured that there was no danger and there was

In the Senate a panic aboard

no panie aboard.

As soon as daylight came tugs were sent to help the stranded steamboat. The sand still held her when the same company's Manhanset, of the New London-Eastern Long Island service, came along bound for New London. The Manhanset took aboard the dozen or so of the Shinnecock's passengers who wanted to go. These were bound for the same porta that the Manhanset touches and remained aboard of her at New London for the return trip.

return trip.
The Shinnecock finally was pulled off the bar at 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon and proceeded to Block Island with her

the bar at 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon and proceeded to Block Island with her remaining passengers.

The excursion boat Ajax of the McAllister Steamboat Company, with 200 passengers bound home from Glen Island on Tuesday night, was stalled all night at City Island because of the fog. The Ajax had left Glen Island at 9:30 o'clock, but after groping his way in the fog for a time, Capt. Boyle, her skipper, decided that the safest course would be to lay over at City Island.

The steamboat Massachusetts, Capt. M. B. Taylor, of the Maine Steamship Company's Boston-New York service, brought into New York yesterday morning the skipper and crew of four of the three masted schooner Susan N. Pickering, out of Stonington, Me., for New London, with a cargo of granite. The Massachusetts had been in collision with the schooner at about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night of Gay Head, Marthas Vineyard, in Vineyard Bound.

CONFERENCE ON WOOL BILL. MILD CENSURE FOR DR. WILEY HIDDEN REPORT ON REMSEN

BOARD BROUGHT OUT. to Let Wiley Down Easy

-Deputy Attorney-General Fewier Reported That the Remsen Board Was Not Formed Legally-Inquiry Goes On.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.-President Taft will not order the dismissal of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley. The pure food expert will get off with a reprimend, which will probably be light. The President will be ready day or two.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has paved the way to let himself out of the Wiley mixup without any serious difference of opinion between the President and himself. The President after Secretary Wilson had failed to make any recommendation in the case in the first instance sent the papers back to him with the request that he express an official

Secretary Wilson in his review of the case steers a fairly safe course in the middle of the road. Attorney-General Wickersham's recommendation that Dr. Wiley's offence merited "condign punishment" is apparently the most embarrassing feature of the case for the President, although Mr. Taft has said repeatedly that Mr. Wickersham was passing only on the legal aspects of the case and that in any event the President always reserved the right to reject recommendations of his Cabinet officers without prejudice to them.

That the Remsen board, created by the Secretary of Agriculture, was brought into being in evasion of law is the charge that the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture will make in combating the findings that Dr. Wiley violated the law in agreeing to pay Dr. Rusby an amount in excess of that prescribed by statute for expert es. This was indicated at the hearing of the committee to-day when there was produced a report of Assistant Attorney-General Fowler. The report held that there was no authority in law for the creation of the Remsen board, which has come to be known as the "benzoate of soda board."

Attorney-General Wickersham and Dr. Ira Remsen, chairman of the board which been responsive to the needs of the bears his name, appeared before the committee to-day. The Attorney-General was called to certify the Fowler report which was made on March 31, 1909. Where the Fowler report came from was not made known by the com-

from was not made known by the committee.

"I do not know from what source you procured the paper which you have handed to me," said Attorney-General Wickersham, "but I have had it compared with the original, have certified it and return it herewith. I should add that this is one of several memoranda which were prepared for me by attorneys connected with the department, all of which I took into consideration in arriving at an opinion."

The opinion of Attorney-General Wickersham was that the creation of the board

The opinion of Attorney-General Wickersham was that the creation of the board was perfectly legal but he did not pass upon the legality of the administrative acts of the board.

The Fowler report, which held the creation of the Remsen board to be without authority of law, said in part:

"I do not think that the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized by law to employ these scientific experts to be paid out of the fund named (pure food appropriation). I do not think that the appropriations out of which these gentlemen are being paid for their services is available for that purpose."

Continuing Mr. Fowler quoted from debates in the House and the Senate at the time the pure food act was passed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Senator Lippitt of Rhode Island, successor to Senator Aldrich, made his first speech in the Senate to-day. He spoke in defence of the cotton schedule in the Payne-Aldrich law. He is a large cotton manufacturer.

There was unusual interest on the floor in what the Senator had to say. His colleagues crowded around him and gave him the closest attention. Mr. Lippitt to law.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.-President Taft to-day announced that Henry Bacon, a New York architect, has been selected by the Fine Arts Commission to design the Lincoln memorial to be erected in Potomac Park in this city under the \$2,000,000 ap-Ark in this city under the \$2,000,000 appropriation now authorized.

Mr. Bacon was the unanimous choice of the Fine Arts Commission and he has been chosen by the Lincoln Memorial Commission to make a design that would appropriately occupy the site in Potomac Park now practically agreed upon

now practically agreed upon NEW ATTACKS ON HOKE SMITH. ments Use Farmers Free List Bill as Excuse to Ask Him to Act.

ATIANTA, Aug. 2.- Two efforts to force Governor-Senator Hoke Smith to vacate the office of Governor and assume the duties of United States Senator or to relinquish his claim on the Senatorial seat were made in the Legislature to-day.

These efforts are the direct result o the defeat of the House farmers free list in the United States Senate by a tie vote. The opponents of Gov. Smith allege that if he had been in the Senate where, they say, he ought to have been, the free list bill would have been passed without the

In the Senate a resolution was introduced urging that he at once leave the Governor's chair and go on to the Senate. In the House a resolution was introduced to declare the office of Senator vacant because Mr. Smith had failed to assume | b Both resolutions must lie on the table

it. Both resolutions must lie on the table until Thursday.

Governor-Senator Hoke Smith declines to comment on the situation in the national Senate on Thursday when the Democrats polled a tie vote with the Republicans on the farmers free list bill and afterward going with the Republican insurgents in the passage of the La Follette substitute. However, Mr. Smith did not appear to be disturbed over the matter and the effort of his political antagonists to put the responsibility of the tie vote on him because he has seen fit to remain Governor of Georgia rather than assume the Senatorial seat.

Money, deposits in bank, shares of stock, bonds, notes, credits, evidences of an interest in property and evidences of debt belonging to non-residents, are no longer subject to an

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O'GORMAN'S FORMAL SPEECH THE FUNERAL OF MR. SHEPARD.

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THE NEW SENATOR SPEAKS FOR A LARGER HOUSE.

Favors the Reapportionment Bill Because the House at Present Is of a High Quality-Other Nations Have Big Houses-Root and Burton Oppose.

"I am frank to say that I would be op-

posed to this bill if the conditions prevailing in the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congresses were to continue, but the present House has justified the confidence of the people. It will be known in the history of American legislation as a body that has

The Senator discussed the effect of the proposed increase in the House membership upon the size of the next electoral college, which will be increased by 102 members, but insisted this was no argumentagainst the bill. The representative quality of the House was more important than its size, he contended. "Other nations with less population

than the United States believe in very much larger parliaments," said Senator O'Gorman. "The United Kingdom with 41,000,000 people has a Parliament of 670 members. Austria with a population of 26,000,000 has 510 members in its Parliament, France with 39,000,000 of people has a Parliament of 584 members, and Italy with only 32,000,000 of people has 508." Mr. O Gorman reminded his colleagues that while the reapportionment affected the House only the Senate "had more than a passive interest in the matter." He declared that it was the duty of the Senate to see to it that the House was sus-tained in its effort to retain its representa-tive character. "We should pass this bill

without delay," he said in conclusion.
Senator Root in a vigorous speech registered his opposition to the proposed bill. The Senator's principal objection to the bill was that a House of Representto the bill was that a House of Representatives composed of 433 members was too large and unwieldy to be effective. He said that all large bodies had demonstrated that as they increased in members they suffered in the matter of individual representation. Control of the body soon passed from the hands of the people's chosen representatives as individuals and became centred in an "oligarchy."

"Recently we have seen a popular revolution against this centralization of power in the House," said the Senator.

The proposed increase is to serve the interest of the politicians in the States

The proposed increase is to serve the interest of the politicians in the States who do not want their respective districts disturbed. Is it possible that Senators are willing to subordinate their honest judgment as to what is for the best interest of the country to the local political interests of a few legislative districts or a few gentlemen who don't want their country to the local political interests of a few legislative districts or a few gentlemen who don't want their districts or a few gentlemen who don't want their districts of a few legislative districts or a few gentlemen who don't want their districts disturbed. Is it possible that Senators are willing to subordinate their honest judgment as to what is for the best interests of the country to the local political interests of a few legislative districts or a few gentlemen who don't want their districts disturbed. Is it possible that Senators are willing to subordinate their honest judgment as to what is for the best interests of the country to the local political interests of a few legislative districts or a few gentlemen who don't want their districts disturbed. Is it possible that Senators are willing to subordinate their honest judgment as to what is for the best interests of the country to the local political interests of a few legislative districts or a few gentlemen who don't want their capacitations are willing to subordinate their honest judgment as to what is for the best interests of the country to the local political interests of a few legislative districts or a few legislative districts of the beat numbers of the country to the local political interests of a few legislative districts or a few legislative districts of the beat numbers are willing to subordinate their honest judgment as to what is for the beat numbers are willin

nembership. Senator Burton of Ohio in opposing any Senator Burton of Ohio in opposing any increase in the House membership said the House was at present too large. He urged the possibilities of machine domination, confusion and loss of efficiency of a large representative body. He quoted at length from debates of the past over reapportionment bills, and quoted extracts from speeches by Senator Silas Wright of New York, John C. Calhoun of South Carolina and Mr. Buchanan, later President of the United States. A disproportionate increase in the memdisproportionate increase in the mem-bership of the House, he said, threatened the balance provided by the Constitution to the actions and authority of the two houses of Congress. The larger the mem-bership of a legislative body, said he, the fewer the men who would in reality direct the course of legislation.

A BLAZE IN CHERRY STREET. Bowling Balls Go Up, but Chickens Escape Brotler's Fate.

Chief John Kenlon yesterday afternoon went to his first two alarm fire as head of the New York Fire Department. The blaze was in a three story factory building at 506 Cherry street. The build-

building at 506 Cherry street. The building was used as a workshop for S. Rothberg & Co., who make bowling balls, and the Atlas Woodworking Company, and the ground floor as a storage for chickens by Louis Sterber.

The fireboat William L. Strong was within a stone's throw of the burning building and the crew pulled a street box calling the land apparatus. The fireboat didn't have to do any work. A second alarm went in as a precaution because it looked as though the flames might spread to the Grand street car barns. Sterber's chickens were not singed, for the firemen kept the blaze above the first floot.

Chief Kenlon came and looked at the Chief Kenlon came and looked at the fire and then went away

Going to Move? Starting in Business? Where?

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Last Rites Take Place at Holy Trinity Church in Brooklyn.

Funeral services for Edward M. Shenard were held yesterday forenoon in Holy Trinity Church, Clinton and Montague streets, Brooklyn. The church was filled with relatives and friends of Mr. Shepard. There were present Justices of the Supreme Court and representatives from the New York and the Brooklyn Bar

Guality—Other Nations Have Bis Houses—Root and Burton Oppose.

Washinoton, Aug. 2.—The reapportionment bill increasing the membership of the House of Representatives from 391 to 433, which is the unfinished business before the Senate, was called up this afternoon by Senator Shively of Indiana. Senator O'Gorman of New York took the floor and made the opening argument in support of the bill.

This was Senator O'Gorman's first speech in the Senate and his argument was followed with keen interest by every one in the chamber. There was nothing about the manner of delivery to indicate the jurist, for although the speech was read it was read with considerable emphasis and some rhetorical effect.

The Democratic Senator from New York paid high tribute to the present House of Representatives, whose record he said gave it clear title to the respect of the people. He continued:

"I am frank to say that I would be op-"

well and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shepard Hewitt.

Alton B. Parker headed the representatives of the New York County Lawvers Association, and Leader John H. McCooey headed a large number of prominent Brooklyn Democrate. Secretary of State Edward Lazansky, Comptroller Prendergast and Borough President McAneny of Manhattan attended the funeral. There were delegations from the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York, the Brooklyn League and the Brooklyn Democratic Club. During the service the courts were closed. In the Kings County Court Judge Dike paid a tribute to Mr. Shepard before he adjourned the court.

he adjourned the court.

The burial was in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery. GEIDEL TRIAL AUGUST 21. McGrane, His Roommate, Held Under Indietment, Will Testify Against Him.

The trial of Paul Geidel, the former bellboy at the Iroquois Hotel who is charged with the murder of W. H. Jackson, was set down in General Sessions yesterday by Judge Crain for August 21. The Grand Jury yesterday indicted Patrick F. McGrane, Geidel's roommate, for receiving stolen goods. McGrane admitted to District Attorney Whitman and Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty that ha had pawned the watch Geidel took from Mr. Jackson's room. McGrane said in his confession that he knew when he went to pawn the watch that Geidel had probably killed its former owner. McGrane will be a witness for the State at Geidel's charged with the murder of W. H. Jackson,

The will of William H. Jackson, whom Geidel murdered, disposes of an estate valued at only \$2,500. The estate was bequeathed to two brothers, Frederick W. and Frank W. Jackson, but the former

New Place for Wanmaker.

George W. Wanmaker, the Republican leader of the Eleventh Assembly district, was appointed yesterday by Comptroller Prendergast to be Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears. The salary is \$3,500. Mr. Wanmaker was recently Ap-praiser of the Port.

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DIED.

ALMIRALL.-At her residence, 408 Grand av .
Brooklyn, N. V., Ida M. Almirall, widow of Brooklyn, N. Y., Ida M. Almirall, widow of Joseph J. Almirall, in the 69th year of No.

BLACK.—Elien Black, aged 70 years. Funera ; "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 and 248 Weet 44. St. (FRANK E. CAMPBELL BUILDING)

BOAZ.—Carrie Bishop, beloved wife of C. H. Boak.
Funeral service at Hotel Bonta, 216 West 94 st., Thursday, August 3, at 10 A. M. Inte-ment Spring Grove Cemetery, Cheinnati, Ohio, Friday, 11 A. M. Cincinnati Enquirer and Commercial Tribune please copy. BRUCE.—On August 2, at Greenwich, Conn-Lesile Combs Bruce, son of the late Sanders

D. Bruce, in the 62d year of his age Funeral services will be held at his late residence, North st., Greenwich, Conn., Friday, August 4, at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet 2 M. train from Grand Central depot. Les ington, Ky., and Youngstown, Ohio, papers please copy.

DLOW.—On Monday, July 31, 1911, at Deposit N. Y., John D. Ludlow, aged 45 years. Funera service at the Episcopal Church, Rutherford N. J., Thursday, August 3, 1911, at 3:15 P. M. Liverpool, England, papers please copy PERKINS.—On August 1, 1611, at Rochester. N. Sarah Olivia Dewey, widow of William

Hanford Perkins. UNDERTAKERS.

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And yet the gentleman from Nebrask